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TO ALL TRUE WELL-WISHERS
OF PALESTINE

EVIDENCE FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION

by

E. H. BRASCH

"if the Royal Commission
is satisfied that these grievances
are well founded, to make re-
commendations for their removal
and for the prevention of their
recurrence."

JERUSALEM

1937

X-DS 126

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#2

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION
ON
BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

Issued by

AMERICAN ZIONIST BUREAU
Woodward Building **Washington, D. C.**

X-DS 126

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PALESTINE'S ROLE
IN THE SOLUTION OF THE
JEWISH PROBLEM

By CHAIM WEIZMANN

Reprinted from
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

Distributed by
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

January 1942

X-DS 126

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TRANSFER

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JAN 11 1946

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MEMORANDUM ON THE 1939 WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE

Submitted to

His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Halifax
Ambassador of Great Britain

by

The American Jewish Committee

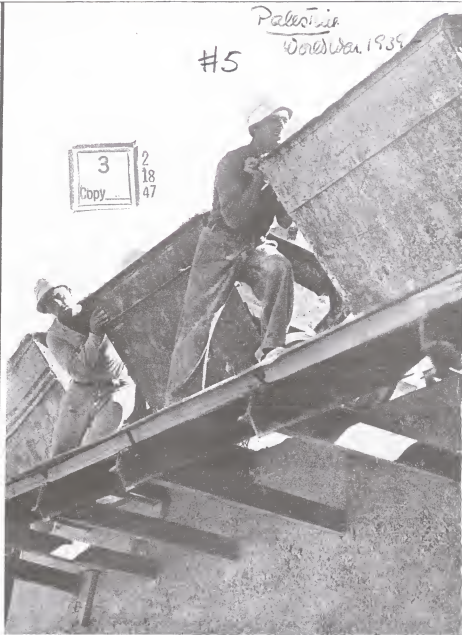
December 23, 1943

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Office of Strategic Service

X-DS 126

But they will maintain the fabric of the world; and in the handywork of their craft is their prayer.

(Book of the Son of Sirach).



PALESTINE
ON THE
HOME FRONT

Handwritten note on the left margin: *From 8/20/40 - 1/20/41*

X-DS/26
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ANALYSIS OF
✓
BRITISH POLICY
IN PALESTINE

ABRAHAM TULIN

X-DS 126

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#7

Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry
on Palestine

STATEMENT

by the

World Jewish Congress

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SERIAL RECORD

MAR 5 1946

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JANUARY, 1946

X-DS 126

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NOTE ON
THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

SUBMITTED TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN
INQUIRY COMMITTEE

PREPARED, ON BEHALF OF
THE NATIONAL PARTY

BY
FAYIZ SAYIGH, M. A.

Beirut — March 19th, 1946

X-DS 126

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The Problem of Palestine

1
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48

*Evidence Submitted by the Arab
Office, Jerusalem, to the Anglo-American
Committee of Inquiry, March 1946.*

The Arab Office
Wardman Park
Washington, D. C.

25¢

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MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

BY THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIAN JEWRY

MARCH 1946

X-OS 126

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THE FIRST AND THE LAST

Issued by
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Washington, D. C.
1946

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TESTIMONY
Before the
ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE
ON PALESTINE

By
PROFESSOR PHILLIP K. HITTI

Issued by
THE ARAB OFFICE
The Wardman Park
Washington, D. C.
1946

A BRIEF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

"And they shall build the old wastes,
they shall raise up the former desolations
and they shall repair the waste cities
the desolations of many generations" (Isa. 61:4)

If "new countries" can be defined as countries absorbing the largest number of immigrants then the "New World"--the Western Hemisphere, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa--is no longer new. It is superseded by one of the oldest and smallest territories located on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean--Palestine. This change took place about 1931 as the following table shows.

Net Immigration of Aliens (000 omitted)
(blanks mean no net immigration)

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Argentina	94.5	74.8	81.7	65.7	4.0	--	--	1.5	16.5	18.2
Australia	48.0	28.7	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.7
Brazil	58.9	34.8	55.0	12.4	--	9.2	29.2	26.6	8.3	--
U.S.A.	108.1	101.1	132.2	88.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.9
New Zealand	8.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union of S.Africa	3.8	4.4	6.6	4.4	2.5	1.0	1.7	4.8	.1	8.6
Palestine	--	--	1.3	3.0	4.5	15.9	41.9	47.8	65.9	22.1

Fundamentals: Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. Its latitude corresponds to the shore line south of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast or the Georgia coast on the Atlantic side.

Palestine is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by the Mediterranean, on the south by the Egyptian province of Sinai. The southern boundary runs from a point west of Rafa on the Mediterranean to the gulf of Aquaba. Thus Palestine has a direct outlet into the Red Sea. On the east it is bounded by Trans Jordan.

Palestine has frequently been likened to a bridge. It links Europe, Asia and Africa. As a bridge it has been used by all the

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July, 1946

THE BRITISH PRESS AND ITS REACTIONS TO RECENT EVENTS IN
PALESTINE

The following extracts are intended to give as clear and objective a picture as possible of the reaction of the general British Press to recent events in Palestine. We thought it advisable not to include extracts from the Jewish Press in Great Britain and to confine ourselves to the views of the non-Jewish world.

In this short summary we are, of course, unable to give more than a short selection of the most interesting opinions, giving a fair cross-section not only of the national Press but also of the regional and local papers published in the British Isles.

In accordance with the policy of our Institute, we have refrained from expressing any views of our own and limited this survey to factual reporting.

I. GENERAL COMMENTS

(a) The National Press

THE TIMES, London. "There will be general support in this country for the stern measures which the Government of Palestine has found necessary to deal with the increasing campaign of violence by Jewish extremists, and the threat of its further extension... It is peculiarly tragic that the immediate origin of the present troubles should be organized and persistent acts of violence against the mandatory Power by sections of the Jewish community... It would be disastrous if more responsible Jewish bodies, in Palestine or elsewhere, should ever forget for a moment that the resort to violence must, in the long run, prove fatal to their cause... In this country there will be universal endorsement of GENERAL CUNNINGHAM'S declaration that lawlessness in Palestine, from whatever source, must be met with the utmost vigour and determination." (July 1st, 1946)

"Mr. Attlee's statement made a great impression. Although sufficient support was eventually forthcoming for a debate on the adjournment, his firm assertion of the Government's determination to fulfil its mandatory duty of maintaining law and order plainly carried the approval of the House." (July 3rd, 1946)

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London. "Many of the Zionist commentators speak as though the disarming of the Haganah was an attack on the Jewish community in Palestine because practically every young able-bodied Jew is a member of it and because its extinction would leave the Jewish community "defenceless". Against whom, then, was the vast store of weapons, including machine-guns and mortars, unearthed in the round-up required for "defence"? If

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#15

Iraq's Point of View
ON THE
Palestine Question

~

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Statement Submitted
by

M. FADHEL JAMALI, Ph. D.

Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Iraq Government

to

THE UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PALESTINE

~

Published by
THE ARAB OFFICE
Wardman Park
Washington, D. C.

X-DS 126
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#16

MEMORANDUM

on

the Administration of Justice in Palestine

submitted to the
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PALESTINE

by

R. NOCHIMOWSKI, Advocate

Tel-Aviv, July, 1947.

X-DS 126

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#17

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PALESTINE

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO THE
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PALESTINE

ON BEHALF OF THE
VAAD LEUMI
GENERAL COUNCIL
OF THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE

5707/1947
Jerusalem

#18
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

X-DS 126

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R E P L Y

to the

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE'S MEMORANDUM

on the

ADMINISTRATION OF PALESTINE

UNDER THE MANDATE

*SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE*

JERUSALEM, AUGUST 1947

X-DS 126



THE JEWISH CASE

The Place of Palestine
In the Solution of the Jewish Question

THE AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

X-DS 126

THE JEWISH CASE

The Place of Palestine
In the Solution of the Jewish Question

THE AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

LA AGENCIA JUDIA ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

MAYO DE 1947

Declaraciones del Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Moshé Shertok y David Ben-Gurión

X-DS 126

COMPLIMENTS OF
PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION
570 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK

#22

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO THE

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ON BEHALF OF

PALESTINE POTASH, LIMITED,

BY

M. A. NOVOMEYSKY

Managing Director

New York:

October 28, 1947.

Abba Hillel Silver
Moshé Shertok
Jaim Weizmann

Ante Las Naciones Unidas

OCTUBRE DE 1947

the American council for judaism

NATIONAL OFFICE

• 201 E. 57th St.
• NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
• PLAZA 9-6600

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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New York, N. Y.

Executive Director
Elmer Barger

November 6, 1947

Dear Fellow Member:

So much has been happening in regard to Palestine that I feel a letter to you is in order to clarify the situation.

The Situation Today:

A special United Nations Committee on Palestine is considering a number of recommendations.

About 16 countries have expressed their support of a proposal to partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states. About 14 countries have indicated their opposition to the plan.

Among the five great powers, France has as yet taken no action. England has indicated that it is disposed to support a plan on which Jews and Arabs in Palestine agree. China has come out in opposition to partition. Russia has declared that while it preferred a bi-national settlement in Palestine, it is ready to support the partition plan since Jews and Arabs in Palestine do not seem to be able to agree.

Most important of all, from our point of view, is the position of the United States.

The U. S. delegation has declared itself in favor of the principles of the basic majority recommendations which embody our fundamental ideas, and of the principle of partition. It has, however, indicated that it will ask for modifications of the plan.

At the same time, the declaration by the U. S. delegation concerning a volunteer constabulary for Palestine and subsequent statements by congressional leaders, indicate doubt whether the United States is prepared to assume the military and other responsibilities involved in the creation of a Jewish state.

It must be borne in mind that a partition plan will go into effect only if two-thirds of the Assembly of the United Nations approve. If all of the member states vote, twenty votes in opposition to partition would defeat it, and as of today, 14 countries have declared their opposition to partition. The press further reports that a number of states will abstain from voting altogether.

What is the Council?

A nationwide organization of Americans of Jewish faith, founded in 1943. Speaks only for its members but insists that no organization speaks for all Jews. Affirms Jews are nationals of their respective countries; Jews in religion; are not a nation or race. Believes integration not segregation, marks road to equality; seeks for Jews everywhere equal rights and responsibilities with other citizens as contrasted to the idea of a Jewish National State.



Decision On Palestine -

A CHALLENGE TO THE NATIONS

X-DS 126

-Z9

A News Commentary

for presentation at your November meeting
highlighting
ZIONIST GOALS AND ACTION.

NOTE: Though every attempt was made to keep this piece timely, you may still find that, in the light of swiftly changing events, you need to amend it somewhat to conform with latest developments.

DIRECTIONS:

Choose for your Commentators women with rich resonant voices.

Each Commentator stands back of a lectern (reading desk) or a "mike". If possible, spotlight each one as she speaks. Otherwise, place a lamp on the lectern behind which she stands, so that each Commentator may light her lamp as she begins reporting and shut it off when she is through.

If you have, or can borrow, a microphone, or loud-speaker system, by all means use them. If not, get one of your handier members to simulate a microphone with a painted box-top on a stick. Connect wires to it and read into it as though it were a live "mike".

Do everything which will serve to make the presentation swift, colourful and absorbing to your audience.

At least one rehearsal for smooth performance will greatly add to the success of your "broadcast".

If possible, have an enlarged replica of the map (above) prominently displayed on the stage. One of your skillful members can easily reproduce the map to a large size.

* * *

Prepared by
National Program Department of Hadassah
1819 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.
November 1947 Program Kit

X-DS 126

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PALESTINE

and the

UNITED NATIONS

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

HABONIM LABOR ZIONIST YOUTH
45 East 17 Street
New York 3, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin is intended to serve as a guide and source of information for a discussion on the question of Palestine before the U.N. By the time of receipt of this bulletin no doubt the U.N. will have taken further steps towards achieving some solution, but the questions and answers included herein will still be valid and can serve as background material for the menahel.

The references at the end are easily available and should be utilized in preparing the sichot.

This bulletin should be circulated among all menahelim and should be discussed at the K.M. from the point of view of method of presentation by the menahelim of the various shchavot. Generally, speaking, this is aimed at older bonim and noar, but it could easily be geared for younger bonim.

Abba Hillel Silver
Moshe Shertok
Chaim Weizmann

Before the United Nations

OCTOBER, 1947



L'ETABLISSEMENT DU FOYER NATIONAL JUIF
EN PALESTINE: LETTRE RELATIVE AU "LIVRE
BLANC" BRITANNIQUE SUR LA PALESTINE,
DU 17 MAI 1939, PRÉSENTÉE PAR L'AGENCE JUIVE
POUR LA PALESTINE POUR CONSIDÉRATION A
LA COMMISSION PERMANENTE DES MANDATS
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS. . . JUIN 1939

AGENCE JUIVE POUR LA PALESTINE
OFFICE PERMANENT AUPRÈS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS
95, RUE DE LAUSANNE
GENÈVE

11/28

TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY THE HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
ON THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE

DECEMBER 2, 1947

X-DS 126
.29

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation calls upon the Hebrew people in Palestine and in exile to refrain from manifestations of jubilation over the action of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Palestine. We cannot dismiss from our minds or close our hearts to the recent fate of our six million war dead. We cannot dismiss from our minds or close our hearts to the plight of their survivors in Europe or the precarious situation of our Hebrew brethren in the Arab lands who are exposed to brutal threats and danger of massacre. For them the partition decision holds no solution and no hope. Under these circumstances it does not behoove us to indulge in unseemly celebration. Many trials still lie ahead; the fight for Hebrew liberation is not yet over.

In two respects the Hebrew freedom movement is entitled to congratulate itself without compromising its dignity nor its obligations to the continuation of the struggle:

1: That the United Nations, by an overwhelming majority, reaffirmed the right of the Hebrew people to nationhood and statehood and to sovereignty in Palestine.

2: That Britain's role in Palestine was finally perceived to have been perverted from one of Mandatory Power to one of invader; and that she was, therefore, required to terminate her misrule.

In connection with these, the statesmen of the United Nations, particularly of the United States and the Soviet Union, deserve our gratitude.

But aside from these two respects, the decision of the General Assembly is a gross negation, both of justice and of logical consistency. And like any decision which violates both justice and common sense, it creates new

1130

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In connection with these, the statesmen of the United Nations, particularly of the United States and the Soviet Union, deserve our gratitude.

But aside from these two respects, the decision of the General Assembly is a gross negation, both of justice and of logical consistency. And like any decision which violates both justice and common sense, it creates new problems without having solved any old ones. If the Hebrew people were not

STATEMENT BY MOSHE SHERTOK
Chief of the Political Department of the
Jewish Agency for Palestine
December 17, 1947.

For release: 1:30 p.m.

The purpose of this conference is to review developments since the United Nations decision on the future of Palestine -- developments which may seriously jeopardize its effective implementation.

It was clear from the outset that the transition from mandatory rule to independence called for a certain measure of active good will by the British Administration. While the United Kingdom representatives at the United Nations reserved their government's position on cooperation in the carrying out of UN policy, they nevertheless gave repeated assurances that the Mandatory Power would in no way oppose or obstruct that policy. They emphasized that the attitude of the British Government would be that of a loyal member of the UN. These statements gave rise to the hope that even though the British Government would not give its active support to the decision of the United Nations, it would accept the verdict of a two-thirds majority of the Assembly, and its withdrawal from Palestine would be in conformity with the procedure laid down by the Assembly.

This hope now appears to have been unfounded. In the debate on Palestine in the House of Commons on December 11 and 12, Mr. Creech-Jones and Mr. Bevin did indicate in general terms their acceptance of the partition decision. But their specific proposals went far to frustrate the main recommendations of the Assembly on the pace and manner of implementation.

The central feature of the Assembly's program is the appointment of a five-member commission, to proceed to Palestine as soon as possible. On its arrival the Commission is to carry out measures for the demarcation of frontiers and the selection and establishment, as rapidly as possible, of Provisional Councils of Government. These are to be formed, under the plan, in February or March, inasmuch as the plan provided that if the Councils could not

HASHOMER HATZAIR WORKERS' PARTY OF PALESTINE

Comments on the evidence of the Jewish Agency
in regard to bi-nationalism and partition.

Statement by Mr. M. BENTON issued to the Press
at Hotel Edon, Jerusalem, on July, 14th 1947.

1. The Hashomer Hatzair Workers' Party has deemed it necessary, at this stage to present for public consideration some comments on certain aspects of the Jewish Agency's evidence before the UNSCOP.
2. Hashomer Hatzair was prevented from testifying before UNSCOP by a decision of the Jewish Agency Executive based on the discipline clause of the Zionist Organization's Constitution. Nevertheless, oral and written testimony of the Jewish Agency have devoted a not inconsiderable part of their expositions to the arguments against a bi-national solution. This may be taken as a clear indication that the Jewish Agency feels uncomfortable when confronted with the bi-national program. It would appear that the Jewish Agency entertains well-founded apprehensions about the favourable impressions the bi-national proposal might make on UNSCOP, as, indeed, it did on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.
3. We regard it as very regrettable indeed that the Jewish Agency for Palestine, of which Hashomer Hatzair is a constituent part, should have chosen thus to dispose of a program of unquestionable importance for the future of Palestine merely because the majority in office happens to be opposed to certain aspects of this program. Particularly, since Mr. D. Ben-Gurion, in his testimony before UNSCOP, was able to state that the bi-national program of Hashomer Hatzair was a well-fledged Zionist program, it is our opinion that a less nervous and more liberal attitude should have been taken and the opportunity granted to Hashomer Hatzair, as a Zionist body, to expound the merits of the bi-national solution before UNSCOP and thus draw the latter out of this possibility of finding a way out of the impasse.
4. Of particular interest to us are those passages in the Jewish Agency's testimony and its memoranda criticising the inadequacies of the proposed bi-national solution, which they contrast with the advantages of their own program of a viable Jewish State in an adequate part of Palestine, - the program less conveniently but more accurately known as Partition.
5. It is not unusual for the advocate of any idea to overstate the difficulties inherent in any scheme he disapproves of while underestimating the weakness present in his own program. But to enlarge exclusively on the virtues of the one solution and on the shortcomings of the other, must it itself arouse a certain amount of skepticism.
6. To argue, therefore, as the Jewish Agency did, that under a bi-national regime "the entire economic and social trend

NOT TO BE RELEASED UNTIL DELIVERY

NOT TO BE RELEASED UNTIL DELIVERY

STATEMENT
OF
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN SECTION
OF THE
EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

BEFORE THE
UNITED NATIONS AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

The text of this statement must under no circumstances be released for publication until Dr. Silver has begun his statement.

EXPOSICION

DEL

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

CHAIRMAN DE LA SECCION AMERICANA

DEL

EJECUTIVO DE LA AGENCIA JUDIA PARA PALESTINA

ANTE EL

COMITE AD - HOC SOBRE PALESTINA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

OCTUBRE 2 1947

TEXT OF STATEMENT OF DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE
JEWISH AGENCY, BEFORE THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION, OCTOBER 12, 1939

My Dear Chairman and Gentlemen:

One would easily be tempted to follow the previous speaker and attempt to refute so many arguments which are heaped upon us in order to prove his case. But I feel, in thinking about it, that it would take up too much of your time and I propose to take the opportunity some day soon to answer these arguments in writing.

One thing that I would, however, like to say at present, before I enter upon the substance of my statement to you, is that I was rather somewhat amazed to learn that I am not a Jew, that I am a Khazar, a Tartar, a Turk--anything but a Jew. I feel like a Jew, I suffered like a Jew, and I am still a Jew in spite of the previous speaker's argumentation.

Now to come to the subject of what I would like to say. It is a moving experience for me to speak before you--before this great Assembly of the United Nations and outline the purpose and summarise the views and the sentiments of the Jewish people at this turning point of their history. My mind goes back something like 26 or 27 years ago when, in the council chamber of the newly-formed League of Nations, a somewhat similar discussion took place and as a result of it there was the solemn endorsement of our programme for the reconstitution of Palestine as our National Home. I came from the council chamber in which the Mandate was ratified with the feeling that the most cherished ideals of our own people had been sanctioned by the conscience of mankind. Our ancient civilisation which had enriched the thought and spirit of the world was to be given a new - in fact not a new, but a free - abode in the very cradle of its birth. Our people were to find a home--not a refuge, not an asylum, not a mere shelter, but a home with which their past memory and future hope were inseparably bound up. The Jewish people was to fashion its own political and social institutions in the image of its own character and tradition, on a level of equality with all other nations in the human family.

2. I can testify here that the establishment of the Jews as a nation amongst the nations of the world was the real and primary purpose and motive of that international covenant endorsed by the League of Nations. In the light of this knowledge, I cannot fail to be somewhat amused by such frivolous assertions as that made by one of the Arab delegations here to the effect that the motive of the Mandate was to reward me for alleged discovery of poison gas. I cannot avoid the conclusion that those who made such rash statements - such assertions must have been equally unversed with history and particularly elementary chemical literature. I have never either directly or indirectly had anything to do with what is usually called poison gas. It is fantastic.

3. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The Mandate was inspired by high purposes, worthy of all the exertion and sacrifice which we could bring. Our achievements in Palestine where our people have created new social and cultural values and opened new economic opportunities for themselves and I believe also for their neighbours were carried out under the sanction of this international treaty. Times have changed; new situations, new conflicts have arisen; and new conditions must now be sought to enable us to fulfill our unique destiny as a nation in Palestine. But I cannot turn to the consideration of these new conditions without paying tribute to the vision, the courage and the universal equity which animated the fifty-two signatories of the Palestine Mandate in enabling our people to approach the threshold

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The People Speak On Palestine



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LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES



ARAB STATES ARMED INTERVENTION
IN PALESTINE

Arab League Secretariat Memorandum
to United Nations Organisation

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JEWISH
ATROCITIES

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IN THE HOLY LAND

1948

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THE PALESTINE QUESTION
IN THE WILSON ERA

BY SELIG ADLER

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH RELATIONS

New York

1948

REPRINTED FROM JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES—VOL. X, NO. 4



#40

MEMORANDUM
on
TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE

OBSERVATIONS ON A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP FOR
PALESTINE AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES
(April 5, 1948)

Submitted
to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
by
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.
APRIL 16, 1948

MEMORANDUM
on
TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE

OBSERVATIONS ON A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP FOR
PALESTINE AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES
(April 5, 1948)

Submitted
to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
by
THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

APRIL 16, 1948

MEMORANDUM

on

TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE

OBSERVATIONS ON A TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP FOR
PALESTINE AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES
(April 5, 1948)



Submitted
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

APRIL 16, 1948

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WHY THE ARAB STATES ENTERED PALESTINE

Their Action Justified In Fact
And In International Law

MEMORANDUM

to

THE UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS

Submitted by

THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE DELEGATION
FOR PALESTINE

4512 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

June, 1948

X-DS 126

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TEXTO DEL PRIMER INFORME DE LA COMISION DE PALESTINA
DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS AL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD

EL PROBLEMA DE LA SEGURIDAD EN PALESTINA

Agencia Judía para Palestina
Departamento Latinoamericano
Nueva York

20 de febrero de 1948

X-DS 126

March 19, 1948

From Mina Brownstone, Publicity Director
Home Phone: ACademy 2-0021

ARAB THREAT TO "DEMOLISH OR OCCUPY" HADASSAH HOSPITAL
CALLED "ALIBI FOR MURDER" IN HADASSAH PRESIDENT'S PROTEST
TO STATE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

United Nations Palestine Commission, International Red
Cross and American Red Cross also receive "Bill of
Indictment" Against Arab Attackers

In answer to an Arab threat to "occupy or even demolish" the Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem made on Wednesday (according to American news reports) by Abdel Kader El-Husseini, military commander of the Palestinian Arabs, Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin of this city, president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America today (Fri. March 19) wired a protest to the U.S. State Department and the British Ambassador to the United States, the United Nations Palestine Commission, the International Red Cross offices in Geneva and Jerusalem, and the American Red Cross headquarters in this country to warn them against what she called "an advance alibi for murder".

The wire charged that this latest development "might well be part of the Arab campaign to wipe out Jewish medical and cultural institutions in the Holy Land."

Mrs. Halprin who signed it, disclosed that the wire is a follow-up to a previous "full bill of indictment" against the Arabs for their attacks against Hadassah institutions, personnel and vehicles lodged with the State Department and the British Ambassador two weeks ago. The representations to the International and American Red Cross and the U.N. Palestine Commission are being made for the first time, she said.

- more -

MEMORANDUM
ON
BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

submitted to the
UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION
by the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 21, 1948

X-DS 126

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#47

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ACTOS DE AGRESIÓN PROVOCADOS, COMETIDOS Y PREPARADOS
POR LOS ESTADOS ÁRABES
DE ACUERDO CON EL ALTO COMITÉ ÁRABE DE PALESTINA
CONTRA LA POBLACIÓN JUDÍA DE PALESTINA
EN UN INTENTO DE ALTERAR, POR LA FUERZA,
EL ARREGLO PREVISTO POR LA RESOLUCIÓN DE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL
SOBRE EL FUTURO GOBIERNO DE PALESTINA

Memorándum presentado por la Agencia Judía para Palestina

a la Comisión de Palestina de las Naciones Unidas

2 de febrero de 1948

Nueva York



MEMORANDUM
ON
ACTS OF ARAB AGGRESSION

submitted to the
UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE COMMISSION
by the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

FEBRUARY 2, 1948

X-DS 126

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SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM
ON
ACTS OF ARAB AGGRESSION

submitted to the
PALESTINE COMMISSION AND TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
of the
UNITED NATIONS
by the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

MARCH 13, 1948

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

X-DS 126

As decided by the United Nations

FOLLOWING is the text of the decision of the United Nations on the future government of Palestine, adopted on November 29, 1947.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HAVING MET in special session at the request of the Mandatory Power to constitute and instruct a Special Committee to prepare for the consideration of the question of the future government of Palestine at the second regular session;

HAVING CONSTITUTED a Special Committee and instructed it to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine, and to prepare proposals for the solution of the problem; and

HAVING RECEIVED AND EXAMINED the report of the Special Committee, including a number of unanimous recommendations and a plan of partition with economic union approved by the majority of the Special Committee;

CONSIDERS that the present situation in Palestine is one which is likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations;

TAKES NOTE of the declaration by the Mandatory Power that it plans to complete its evacuation of Palestine by August 1, 1948;

RECOMMENDS to the United Kingdom, as the Mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union set out below;

REQUESTS that

(a) The Security Council take the necessary measures as provided for in the Plan for its implementation;

(b) The Security Council consider if circumstances during the transitional period require such consideration, whether the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace. If it decides that such a threat exists, and in order to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council should supplement the authorization of the General Assembly by taking measures, under Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter, to empower the United Nations Commission, as provided in this resolution, to exercise in Palestine the functions which are assigned to it by this resolution;

(c) The Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution;

(d) The Trusteeship Council be informed of the responsibilities envisaged for it in this Plan;

CALLS UPON the inhabitants of Palestine to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put this Plan into effect;

APPEALS to all Governments and all peoples to refrain from taking any action which might hamper or delay the carrying out of these recommendations; and

AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the

PLAN OF PARTITION WITH ECONOMIC UNION

Part I. Future Constitution and Government of Palestine

A. TERMINATION OF MANDATE, PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE.

1. The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible but in any case not later than August 1, 1948.

2. The armed forces of the Mandatory Power shall be progressively withdrawn from Palestine, the withdrawal to be completed as soon as possible but in any case not later than August 1, 1948.

The Mandatory Power shall advise the Commission, as far in advance as possible, of its intention to terminate the Mandate and to evacuate each area.

The Mandatory Power shall use its best endeavours to ensure that an area situated in the territory of the Jewish State, including a seaport and hinterland adequate to provide facilities for a substantial immigration, shall be evacuated at the earliest possible date and in any event not later than February 1, 1948.

3. Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, set forth in Part III of this Plan, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the Mandatory Power has been completed but in any case not later than October 1, 1948. The boundaries of the Arab State, the Jewish State, and the City of Jerusalem shall be as described in Parts II and III below.

4. The period between the adoption by the General Assembly of its recommendation on the question of Palestine and the establishment of the independence of the Arab and Jewish States shall be a transitional period.

B. STEPS PREPARATORY TO INDEPENDENCE

1. A Commission shall be set up consisting of one representative of each of five Member States. The Members represented on the Commission shall be elected by the General Assembly on as broad a basis, geographically and otherwise, as possible.

2. The Administration of Palestine shall, as the Mandatory Power withdraws its armed forces, be progressively turned over to the Commission, which shall act in conformity with the recommendations of the General Assembly, under the guidance of the Security Council. The Mandatory Power shall to the fullest possible extent co-ordinate its plans for withdrawal with the plans of the Commission to take over and administer areas which have been evacuated.

In the discharge of this administrative responsibility the Commission shall have authority to issue necessary regulations and take other measures as required.

The Mandatory Power shall not take any action to prevent, obstruct or delay the implementation by the Commission of the measures recommended by the General Assembly.

3. On its arrival in Palestine the Commission shall proceed to carry out measures for the establishment of the frontiers of the Arab and Jewish States and the City of Jerusalem in accordance with the general lines of the recommendations of the General Assembly on the partition of Palestine. Nevertheless, the boundaries

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Declaración Formulada por el DR. JORGE GARCIA GRANADOS,

Ante el Comité Político de la Segunda Sesión Especial sobre Palestina
de la Asamblea General, 26 de abril de 1948.

--oOo--

Hace precisamente un año, el 28 de abril de 1948, la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas se reunió a petición del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña, quien solicitaba que la Asamblea hiciera recomendaciones respecto del gobierno futuro de Palestina.

La Asamblea General nombró una comisión, conocida comunmente con el nombre de UNSCOP, y compuesta de once países del todo ajenos a la cuestión de Palestina. Ninguno de ellos es una gran potencia; ninguno posee concesiones de petróleo en el Medio Oriente, y ninguno tiene intereses políticos o económicos en Palestina. Por otra parte, aquellos que fuimos nombrados para representar a nuestros gobiernos en esa Comisión, tuvimos la más amplia libertad para realizar nuestras investigaciones, discutir el problema y tomar los acuerdos pertinentes.

Los miembros de UNSCOP fuimos a Palestina animados por el sincero deseo de llegar a un resultado efectivo en nuestra labor. Durante semanas recorrimos incansablemente el país, hablamos con los habitantes, escuchamos importantes testimonios en nuestras audiencias y leímos innumerables documentos.

El resultado de tanto esfuerzo fué el dictamen que conoció la Asamblea, el cual contiene los votos de la mayoría en favor de la partición, y de una minoría de tres miembros aconsejando un estado federal con gobierno central, aunque también con partición territorial.

No se han observado lo suficiente las características de este estudio de minoría, el cual llega a conclusiones distintas del de la mayoría en cuanto a la forma de gobierno, pero que coincide exactamente con aquél al contemplar la imprescindible necesidad de dividir a Palestina entre los pueblos que la ocupan.

Como prueba de ello, voy a recordar a los señores delegados las recomendaciones 3 y 4 contenidas en ese proyecto en favor del cual votaron los representantes de Yugoslavia, India e Irán.

La recomendación 3 dice "El estado federal independiente de Palestina comprenderá un estado árabe y un estado judío"; y la recomendación 4 que sigue expresa "Al señalar los límites de los estados árabe y judío, respectivamente, se otorgará consideración al aumento de población previsto".

Esta coincidencia de mayoría y minoría se basa en irrefutables hechos sociales y políticos que fueron observados por todos los miembros de la Comisión.

DECLARACION FORMULADA POR EL SR. MOSHE SHERTOK,
JEFE DEL DEPARTAMENTO POLITICO DE LA AGENCIA JUDIA,
ANTE EL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

13 DE ABRIL DE 1948



La cuestión de tregua en Palestina fué planteada en el Consejo de Seguridad como parte de una propuesta general, para desechar el plan adoptado por la Asamblea General para el futuro gobierno de Palestina y substituirlo por una solución enteramente diferente del problema de Palestina que la Agencia Judía encontró completamente inaceptable.

En realidad, la resolución en que se exhorta a una tregua fué adoptada por el Consejo de Seguridad en conjunción con la decisión de convocar una sesión especial de la Asamblea con el propósito de emprender la revisión del plan. De este modo, la propuesta de tregua en su mismo comienzo pareció cargar los dados muy fuertemente contra los intereses judíos.

Además, la redacción de la resolución sobre tregua, al referirse meramente a una tregua entre las comunidades árabe y judía de Palestina, ha ignorado el principal aspecto de la actual condición perturbada del país, que es su invasión por fuerzas armadas del exterior, organizadas por los gobiernos de los estados árabes vecinos, miembros de las Naciones Unidas, y en el caso de Siria, miembro del mismo Consejo de Seguridad y tolerada por la potencia mandataria.

La resolución del Consejo de Seguridad exhortó a los grupos árabes y judíos de Palestina a que cesaran los actos de violencia. No advirtió a los estados árabes vecinos que interrumpieran el reclutamiento, adiestramiento y armamento en sus territorios de contingentes militares para la intervención armada en Palestina, y el real envío de tales fuerzas a Palestina a través de sus fronteras. De acuerdo con informes de la prensa dignos de confianza, tuvieron lugar nuevas incursiones en gran escala de unidades armadas y más importación de materiales de guerra a Palestina, desde países vecinos, solamente durante los últimos dos o tres años, como primera etapa de una nueva ola de invasión.

Sin embargo, la Agencia Judía se ha declarado dispuesta a celebrar un acuerdo de tregua para que se pueda poner fin al derramamiento de sangre y la destrucción que asolan ahora la vida de Palestina reclamando un número cada vez mayor de víctimas. En su disposición a hacer su plena contribución a la inmediata restauración de la paz en Palestina, la Agencia Judía ha estado interesada en proteger dos objetivos principales:

Primero, que la tregua sea una tregua efectiva, y que no sirva meramente como cubierta y protección para los preparativos de ulterior agresión. Segundo, que la conclusión y observancia de la tregua no pongan en peligro legítimos intereses judíos de largo plazo y no prejuzguen la principal cuestión en juego.

En consecuencia, el Ejecutivo de la Agencia Judía adoptó en Palestina, el 4 de abril de 1948, la siguiente resolución respecto a la propuesta de tregua:

STATEMENT OF MOSHE SHERTOK, HEAD OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, JEWISH AGENCY

X-DS 126

FOR PALESTINE, BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 27, 1948

Mr. President and Members of the Security Council:

Jews throughout the world, and particularly the Jews of Palestine in their grave ordeal, have for many weeks past eagerly awaited the opportunity of bringing their case regarding the present position in Palestine to the direct attention of this high international body. The Jewish Agency is therefore deeply grateful to the Security Council for the privilege accorded it of being seated at this table and enabled to express its views on the subject now under discussion.

It is nearly three months since the momentous resolution on Palestine was adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution did not accept the full Jewish claim. Far from it. The Jews had asserted their internationally recognized right to immigration and settlement in all parts of Palestine west of the Jordan, so that upon the formation of a Jewish majority the whole of that territory might become a Jewish State. The Arabs had asked for the complete stoppage of Jewish immigration and the immediate proclamation of Palestine as an independent Arab State. The Assembly adopted a compromise solution. It did so after exhaustive deliberation which absorbed two of its sessions and the work of a special eleven-power committee - altogether a process of eight months' continuous discussion.

The compromise, as is well known, was to set up two independent States in Palestine - one Jewish, one Arab; to place Jerusalem under international rule; and to maintain the over-all unity of Palestine by linking together the three units in an Economic Union.

This solution, Mr. President, entailed most far-reaching sacrifices for the Jews. Twenty-five years ago, the closing of Transjordan to Jewish settlement had reduced the area of the Jewish National Home to about one quarter of its original size. The Jews were now expected to part with nearly one-half of the remainder. Moreover, Transjordan having in the meantime become an Arab Kingdom, Jewish consent was now sought for the establishment of a second independent Arab State in the country which the Jewish people had for thousands of years regarded as its national patrimony and historic heritage. The separation of Jerusalem from the Jewish State was a particularly painful wrench.

Yet the Jewish Agency, with the support of the overwhelming majority of Palestinian Jews, decided, however, reluctantly, to accept the compromise. It bowed to the imposed verdict of the international tribunal. It was able to do so because, though only in one-eighth of the area promised in the Balfour Declaration, the new solution satisfied the Jewish claim to statehood and a place in the family of nations; also because even that limited area contained possibilities of development which opened the way for large-scale settlement; and because, though sovereignty was to be curtailed by the Economic Union, the freedom of the Jewish State to admit as many Jewish immigrants as it found necessary and possible remained unimpaired. It was the combination of these three elements - statehood, the given area and freedom of immigration - that constituted the irreducible minimum which the Jews accepted; but beyond which

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SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM ON ACTS OF ARAB AGGRESSION

Submitted to the
PALESTINE COMMISSION AND TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
of the UNITED NATIONS

by the
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

before the
Security Council
of the
United Nations

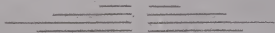
STATEMENTS
by
MOSHE SHERTOK
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

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POPULATION PROBLEMS
OF PALESTINE



FRANK W. NOTESTEIN AND ERNEST JURKAT